

no congeners are sympatric. Just in *Gallicolumba*, Pratt *et al.* listed as primary or alternate names: the Caroline Islands, the Polynesian, the Society Islands, the Tuamotu, the Marquesas, and the Palau ground-doves. Completing this list of geographically-named Pacific ground-doves is Friendly Ground-Dove. In years past, the archipelago now universally known as Tonga was called by English-speaking peoples "The Friendly Islands" (Stevenson 1988, *Webster's New Geographical Dictionary*). *Gallicolumba stairi* is the only ground-dove inhabiting "The Friendly Islands", and the type specimen is believed to have come from Tonga (Peters 1937, *Check-list of Birds of the World*, Vol. 3). Clearly, "Friendly Ground-Dove" referred to this species' home islands, not to its unfriendly behaviour. This name only became confusing when people forgot the name "Friendly Islands". If the long name "Friendly Islands Ground-Dove" had not been abbreviated for common usage there would have been no confusion.

Because this dove also inhabits Fiji and Samoa, Clunie's name "West Polynesian Ground-Dove" is geographically preferable, but this could be confused with the "Polynesian Ground-Dove" *Gallicolumba erythroptera*. As Pratt *et al.* (1987) is the standard field guide for Tropical Pacific birds, I support their simple and descriptive name "Shy Ground-Dove", because "Friendly Ground-Dove" has become universally misunderstood.

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RANGE EXTENSIONS OF ORANGE-CHEEKED PARROT AND  
WHITE-BROWED PURPLETUFT IN AMAZONIAN VENEZUELA

The Orange-cheeked Parrot *Pionopsitta barrabandi* is known to occur in west-central South America east of the Andes from southeastern Columbia and southern Venezuela through eastern Ecuador and eastern Peru to northern Bolivia and eastward to central Amazonian Brazil. In Venezuela it is recorded from the southern part of Amazonas province and the south-central part of Bolívar province. Its hitherto known northern limit in southern Amazonas is the junction of the Río Guaviare and Orinoco (Meyer de Schauensee & Phelps 1978, *Birds of Venezuela*). It is thus widely distributed but is regarded as rare or uncommon to locally common (Forshaw 1973, *Parrots of the World*; Hilty & Brown 1986, *Birds of Colombia*; Meyer de Schauensee & Phelps, *loc. cit*). Its preferred habitat is humid evergreen forest to 500 m.

In the rainy season, on 23 and 25 July 1991, I observed a flock of 5 Orange-cheeked Parrots in an area about 5 km west of the Piaroa Indian village of Gavilán in the northwestern Amazonian territory of Venezuela. They were resting during the hot midday in a high canopy tree close to the

forest edge. This observation extends the range of *Pionopsitta barrabandi* 160 km to the north.

The White-browed Purpletuft *Iodopleura isabellae* is distributed in west-central South America east of the Andes. Hitherto, in Venezuela, it has been recorded in southern Amazonas north to the junction of the Río Guaviare and Orinoco (Meyer de Schauensee & Phelps, *loc. cit.*; Snow 1982, *The Cotingas*). Although widely distributed, it is considered uncommon (Hilty & Brown, *loc. cit.*). Its preferred habitat is humid evergreen forest to 500 m.

On 23 July 1991 I observed two individuals of the White-browed Purpletuft in the area mentioned above. They were perching in the top of a vine-entangled tree about 20 m high at the forest edge. From time to time they sallied out to capture insects, and several times disappeared behind vine leaves probably in search of fruits. This observation extends the range of *Iodopleura isabellae* 160 km to the north.

Virtually unbroken rainforest extends from the junction of the rivers Guaviare, Orinoco and Atabapo north to Gavilán. These range extensions are therefore not unexpected; few ornithologists visit Amazonian Venezuela, and especially not during the rainy season. The area has been closed to ordinary tourism until recent years and access is very difficult without aeroplane and boat.

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#### THE NEST OF THE LARGE-BILLED ANTWRN *HERPSILOCHMUS LONGIROSTRIS*

Very little is known of the biology of the Large-billed Antwren *Herpsilochmus longirostris*, an endemic antbird of eastern and central Brazil, spottily recorded from Piauí, Tocantins and Mato Grosso south to Mato Grosso do Sul, São Paulo and Paraná. Recent observations have shown that it inhabits the middle and lower strata of both humid and semideciduous forests, palm groves (*buritizais*) and gallery forests of central Brazil, and also secondary habitats. Like other members of the genus, *H. longirostris* often joins mixed flocks composed of such species as *Picumnus albosquamatus*, *Veniliornis passerinus*, *Sittasomus griseicapillus*, *Lepidocolaptes angustirostris*, *Taraba major*, *Myiarchus swainsoni*, *Todirostrum cinereum*, *Idioptilon striaticolle*, *Myiopagis caniceps*, *Camptostoma obsoletum*, *Polioptila dumicola*, *Cyclarhis gujanensis*, *Conirostrum speciosum* and *Coereba flaveola*, as we observed at Santa